"THE TIMES" HAS NO PROOF ITS CASE AGAINST PARNELL VERY

WEARLY PRESENTED.

Attorney-General Webster's Opening Specel Before the Commission of Inquiry Puts Justice Day to Sleep.-He is Going into the Matter Geographically and Only Got Through County Galway Testerday. peyright, 1888, by Tax Sun Frinting and Publishing As

LONDON, Oct. 22.-The Parnell Commission Court opened to-day. It is practically a great state trial, unequalled in importance since Warren Hastings was tried by his peers in Westminster Abbey, but there was an entire absence of pomp and ceremony. Judging by the few sightseers who, despite the cold, foggy morning, assembled outside the law courts, no one would have imagined that the issues about to be tried involved the honor, perhaps the very existence, of a great political party. The court s a vory small one, and almost as plain as a Puritan church. Three-fourths of the space is given up to reporters, in accordance with the views of the President, who has publicly stated that they are the best representatives of the people. Room was found for the artists of the Illustrated papers in the jury box, Mr. Harry Furness, the famous political caricaturist, occupying a prominent place. People began to take their places an hour before the arrival of the Judges. The number of notabilities was surprisingly small. Not a single peer thought the matter of sufficient interest to ent, but some months ago, when Jockey Wood ineffectually tried to obtain judicial whitewashing for his besmirched character. I counted quite a score of noble lords in court. Parnell, of course, was present to-day, grave in aspect, but, as he informed your correspondent, in fairly good health. Biggar prowled around cracking jokes and positively exuding confidence and good humor. Michael Davitt. who has not yet ceased wondering why he should have been left out of the Times's indictment, had a comfortable seat and listened to the Attorney-General's wearisome speech with wondering contempt. Surprise was ex-pressed that John Dillon and William O'Brien were not present, but both are in Ireland hard

Attorney-General Webster's opening speech was a poor performance, by the admission of his own friends, who, however, express confidence that he has a prodigious supply of trumps in reserve. It was practically a repetition of his charge to the jury in O'Donnell agt. the Times, almost the only point of interest being a casual complaint that the Parnellers had not complied with the Judges' order to produce the Land League's bank books. Midway in the speech Justice Day seemed to be slumbering peacefully. The sight was not a pleasant one, for his Lordship has a yellow complexion which does not harmonize with his wig. It was evident, indeed, that all the Judges were bored, and finally Sir James Hannen stopped the Attorney-General with the remark that the Court had heard enough of that branch of the case. Thereupon Webster went on another wearisome tack by quoting old-time speeches of prominent Leaguers and attempting to show how they incited to crime and were invariably followed by outrages. He dealt solely with Galwa to-day. and it is understood that he proposes to go all over Ireland, county by county, and produce

at work and daily qualifying for further terms

of imprisonment. They will come over when

required to give evidence and not before. Very

few ladies graced the proceedings, and they

were huddled into a side gallery painfully near

the ceiling and the focus of draughts.

his witnesses in the same order. There were several sharp skirmishes to-day between Webster and Sir Charles Russell, Parnell's leading counsel. The points involved were not particularly important, but they showed that Russell had studied the whole case with wonderful care, which augurs well for his client's prospects. An occasional breeze of this character and some ludicrous mispronunciations of Irish names by the Attorney-General afforded the only relief to the prevail-

Sir Charles Russell opened the proceedings by applying for the release from Wexford prison of William Redmond. Justice Hannen, President of the Commission, said the same course would be adopted with Mr. Redmond as in the case of John Dillon. He must hold himself strictly a prisoner on parole. Sir Charles Russell intimated that for the present he would not insist upon his application for Mr. Redmond's release.

A discussion then ensued upon the length of time the court should sit weekly. Counsel for both sides concurred in a proposal to hold sescourt decided to meet every week day except Saturday, and asked counsel to expedite the proceedings.

Attorney-General Webster, in opening the case for the Times, promised to give the court the fullest information in the Times's power regarding the source of the evidence against the Irish party which the Times had published. He would not treat the case as having anything to do with the merits or demerits of home rule or of any supposed burning Irish question. The inquiry was strictly into the specific the Times, and he would be careful not to in-troduce questions beyond the charges. The Attorney-General then proceeded to review the Times's articles on "Parnellism and Crime." going over the old ground.

By the Associated Press.

going over the old ground.

By the Associated Press.

It would be shown, said Mr. Webster, that many of the men mentioned in the Tones's particulars had personally taken part in crimes of the worst kind, while, with scarcely any exception, the persons mentioned had never denounced outrages or crimes. Though the officers of the National League had iailed to comply with the Commission's order regarding the discovery of bank books, the Times would prove that money had been paid by the League to men appointed for the actual commission of acts of violence and crimes. Some of the men thus appointed wore connected with the American League, and some were provided with money from funds obtained in Ireland. From the outset of the Land League's existence and since the formation of the National League Mr. Parnell and his colleagues had been intimately associated with Irish-Americans who were advocates of dynamite. Itemarkable evidence would be produced to prove this connection, and to show also that an extraordinary number of untraced crimes were due to the lactiement of the League.

Referring to letters implicating Mr. Parnell and others in crimes, Mr. Webster promised to produce before the Commission all the lotters which had been mentioned in the trial of the O'Donnell ouse. He then went on to recount the history of the League's connection with the Parnellite party, and declared that they were linked to that party by common alms and fasterests.

When the court adjourned for the day Mr. Webster was apparently only a small way advanced in the presentation of his case. The vaguences and general character of his statement left an impression that the Times has no absolute legal proof of the truth of its charges. Instead of producing evidence that Mr. Parnell and his associates were accomplices, before or after the fact, with the Phenix Park murderers, he will attempt to justify the Times's accument left an impression that the Times has no absolute legal proof of the truth of its charges. Instead of producing evidence that Mr

The officials of the North British and Moreantile Fire Insurance Company say that friends of C. D. M. Peele the late assistant cashler of the company, have settled his short-age, which only amounted to a few hundred dollars, and that the company will not prose-

CHESTNUTTING IN SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

Serious Mishap to a Paterson Girl wh Thought She Could Climb a Tree, NYACK, Oct. 22.-Mary Anner and Lulu Carr, aged respectively 18 and 16 years, of Paterson, N. J., will long remember a perilous adventure which occurred about three miles south of Nyack to-day, while they were chestnutting. The girls came up to visit some friends in this neighborhood on Saturday, and, as the chestnut crop this year is larger than ever before, they decided to form a small detachment of the large army of chestnut gatherers who are out in the woods daily. They concluded that the most certain way for them to find the nuts would be to leave the wellbeaten paths and strike off into the woods where it was the wildest and least travelled. They sought the most unfrequented part of the South Mountain, tripping gayly along over the rocks and through the tangled briers. Presently they saw a group of chestnut trees standing together, their tops being nearly cov-

ered with partly opened burrs. "Oh, Mary," shouted Lulu gleefully. "here's the place to get all the nuts we want. Hurrah!" and she gave her hat a fling in the air and laughed merrily. They found the ground pretty well covered with the nuts and soon gathered some six or seven quarts.

"I am going to ciimb up in the tree and thrash it." Lulu." said Mary Anner.

"Don't you do it. Mary; you would never get down alive. Men are the only creatures that can climb trees."

"Bosh!" responded Mary. "I am as good as any man, and I am going to get up in that tree."

"Bosh!" responded Mary. "I am as good as any man, and I am going to get up in that tree."

So, notwithstanding her campanion's remonstrances, Miss Anner began her unusual feat, and for a time it seemed as though she would succeed in accomplishing her object. Suddenly, however, when she was a little more than half way to the top, a small branch on which she placed her foot broke. With a scream she throw out her arms, expecting to be dashed to pieces on the ground and the rocks below. As she fell she went between two large branches below her, and caught by her arms, by which she hung suspended in the air. She tried to raise herself up, but she was unable to do so. Poor Lulu at the foot of the tree was the more frightened of the two, and she burst into a flood of tears. "Oh. Mary will die." she said: "help! help!" cried Mary, her voice getting weaker every moment.

Lulu went almost into hysterics and did not know what to do. While conjuring up some pian to rescue her friend from her position, Lulu heard the sound of a gun some distance away, and she gane a succession of loud screams. A moment afterward she heard some one crushing through the underbrush, and soon a middle-aged man, a South Nyack gunner, came in sight. He did not have to be told the situation, but realized it at a glance. He sprang nimbly up the tree, and by hard efforts succeeded in lifting the young lady to the top of one of the branches, and then assisting her to the ground. She fainted before she was fairly on the ground, and it took nearly two hours to fully restore her to consciousness. The man then accompanied the ladies to the place where they were visiting, and they will return to their home to-morrow. It will be some time before they will recover from the shock occasioned by their fright.

THE YELLOW PEYER RECORD.

Forty-three New Cases and One Beath in Jacksonville Yesterday. JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 22 .- President Neal

Mitchell's official bulletin for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 P. M. to-day is: New cases, 43; death, I (William H. Pearl); total

New cases, 43; death, 1 (William II, Feari); total number cases to date, 3,839; total number deaths, 332. New Cases—Child of James W. Maury, Joseph Sellers, John Golden, Melvina Oliver, Mr. Spier, W. H. Lyttla, Charles Smith, and Harry Hartley. Total, 8 whites and It is reported to-night that the voluntee

physicians have sent in their resignations to the Board of Health as there is no further work for them. Probably if the Board of Health accepts, home physicians will be employed to see after charity and other patients. The fluctuation in the number of cases reported from day to day afternately gives rise to the most buoyant hopes and again to the deepest depression. Saturday's record mounted up high, and the small number reported for several preceding days, which had given grounds for bright anticipations that we were rapidly nearing the end, were again dashed to the ground; and so it goes from day to day. Many of the new cases which come to the attention of the Medical Bureau are those of colored people, many of whom, either from fear or a desire to obtain little delicacies which are given to the sick through the orders of the attending physicians, are not affilieded with the fever at all. One doctor said that, out of ten physicians have sent in their resignations to cases, on an average there were not more than

rever at all. One doctor said that, out of ten cases, on an average there were not more than two who were really sick.

The warm weather still continues. Last night a beavy shower fell, which is being absorbed to-day by the hot sun which is beaming down, rendering the atmosphere murky and sticky and exceedingly unpleusant. A continuance of this weather is very uniavorable for a cessation of the lever, and, the doctors say, exceedingly unfavorable to the patients.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Oct. 22—New cases, 9 (whites, 2—Olive Gray and Mr. Robins), and one death. Stringent measures are being taken to exclude all incomers, not only returning refugees, but all persons from the surrounding country. Measures are also being adopted looking to a reopening of commerce. There have been twoive cases of lever at Caneville, and five are now under treatment. Our provisions are running out rapidly.

DECATUR. Ala, Oct. 22—One new case (Mr. Lee Lyton), and two deaths, Mrs. Wooldridge and Clint Lanier, City Marshal.

THE MUD EUN DISASTER.

The Coroner's Jury Fastens the Responsi-bility on the Train Men.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Oct. 22 .- After a three days' session the Coroner's jury, which has been investigating the recent accident on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Mud Run, by which so many lives were lost, reached the following

We find that the engineers of locomotives 452 and 493 of the seventh section were guilty of gross negligence; first in failing to discover the red signal in time, the evidence clearly showing that this signal was in full view as their train approached; and, secondly, for not approaching the station under full control as required approaching the station under full control as required by both the general and special orders. The evidence also shows that the air brakes of the entire seventh section were under the control of the entires of locomotive 400, and that he could have stopped the train in spite of the locemotive ahead. No. 452, We find that the lock-out men of locomotives 421 and 4621 were guilty of gross negitivence in failing, to report to their respective engineers the red light at the station as the tran approached. The new were placed on their respective twines as an additional presention, their special duty being to look out for signals. The look-out man on 452 failed to see the signal. The other one on 462 testified that he saw it when about 1,590 feet from the station, and yet he reported all right to the engineer, and claims that he did not think the red light meant any hing, as nobody used it. We find that the rear brakeman of the sixth section was fully of gross negligence, for when his train stopped, instead of promptly going back at he peak the station. Then the station was promptly going back at the station of the station was promptly going back that the station is the did that the conductors of the two sections failed in their duty, the first in not conforming to the rule requiring calcinous for the station under control. by both the general and special orders. The evidence

Geo. P. Simonson's Mysterious Beath. BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 22.—The mysterious death of George P. Simonson. 35 years of age, is perplexical the authorities. This morning at 10 clock is was heard to fall down a flight of stairs next door to a saloon, and when assistance came he was unconscious. Dr. Garlick was summoned, and Simonson was taken to the hospital, where a fractured skull and a dislocated shoulder were found to be the injuries. He died in a few hours. The police are investigating the case, and some unlocked-for facts may come out. Simonson had in his pocket 450, a check for a large amount, a watch and chain, two diamond pins, a diamond finger ring, and a receipted board bill at the Clarendon Hotel, New York. BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 22 .- The mysterious

Preparations for Gen. Li Yn Doo's Funeral. The body of Gen. Li Yu Doo, the Black Fing chief, is lying in state with a guard of Fing chief, is lying in state with a guard of honor in the basement of Undertaker Naughton's establishment, awaiting arrangements for the taneral. The delay is owing to the extensive preparations now being made. All the Arnamese ex-Black Flars who fought under the dead Gescrat will parale in a body on horseback and the members of the less Hing will wear the emblems of their organization.

The New York Real Estate Exchange, By Bichard Wheatey, a skriese-page article in Serperatinguise for Korember. For rails and discussion, For rails by all booksellers and newspapers.

THE TILDEN WILL UPHELD.

JUDGE LAWRENCE HOLDS THAT THE LIBRARY BIQUIST WAS VALID.

Trustees Win the Preliminary Skirmish, and Now the Case Goes Up to the Higher Courts and Will Take a Year or Two, Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court nanded down yesterday his long-expected decision in the suit brought by George H. Tilden o break the famous will of his uncle, Samuel J. Tilden. The decision sustains the will, and fillrms the validity of the two clauses providing for the establishment of a great free public library and reading room, to be known as the Tilden Library. It was those clauses which were the special object of attack in George H. Tilden's suit. The practical effect of Judge Lawrence's decision is to transfer the battle to break the will to the Court of Appeals. There will be another preliminary skirmish in the General Term. The decision of the General Term is expected by January, but it will probably take two years to settle the fight for good Samuel J. Tilden died on Aug. 4, 1886, and by his will, left \$1,500,000 in specific bequests. and directed that the residue of his estate. then estimated to be nearly \$10,000,000, or such part of it as his executors and trustees deemed best, be used in establishing and maintaining the Tilden public library, unless the executors and trustees should finally deem it best to use the residue or part of it for such other charitable, educational, and scientific purposes as might seem to them most widely and substantially beneficial to the interests of mankind. The testator provided that any heir-at-law who contested the will should forfeit his or her

Andrew H. Green. John Bigelow, and George W. Smith, executors, applied to the Legislature on Jan, 4, 1887, for the incorporation of the Tilden Trust for the establishment of a free public library and reading room, in conformity with the directions of the will, and on March 26, 1887, the Legislature passed an actempowering the three trustees to establish the library and reading room. Thereupon George H. Tilden, a nephew, engaged Lawyers Joseph H. Choate and Delos McCurdy to begin suit in his behalf to have the will declared invalid. It was reported at the time that a number of the heirs had arranged to reimburse George H. Tilden for the less of his share of the estate under the will in case of deceat. The heirs disavowed any knowledge of any such arrangement. Carter, Rollins & Ledyard defended the suit in behalf of the executors of the estate and the Tilden Trust.

Lawyers Choate and McCurdy argued for the plaintiff that the clauses providing for the establishment of the Tilden library and reading room was void for indefiniteness and uncertainty, and that it suspended the power of alienation of the estate and left it entirely in the hands of the executive and trustees to make substantially such disposition of it as they saw it.

Juge Lawrence says in the first place that the trust must be tested by the same rules as Andrew H. Green, John Bigelow, and George

bequests.

the hands of the executive and trustees to make substantially such disposition of it as they saw fit.

Judge Lawrence says in the first place that the trust must be tested by the same rules as apply to all other trusts, and not supported on the English doctrine of charitable uses or the doctrine of cypres. The trustees made a definite election of the purposes to which they would apply the entire residue, and the corporation was created with power to receive the property under the terms of the will. The executors and trustees then divested themselves of the property and conveyed it to the trust within the time specified by the will.

While it is not competent for the Court to frame a will for the testator or to impart new provisions into it for the purpose of carrying out a supposed intent, yet it has been uniformly held to be the Court's duty to give such a construction to the provisions, especially if they are ambignous, as will effectuate the general intent of the testator. It is most clear that the testator did not intend that the plaintiff in this action, or any of the heirs at-law, should have any portion of this residuary estate. For each of them he has made what he deemed to be a proper of sufficient provision. He had distinctly declared it, and cut off the legacy of any contestant of the will. The clear and emphatic will of the testator must be carried out, unless the disposition he has sought to make of his residuary estate cannot be supported without a violation of the laws of the state.

The Judge is of the population that there is

ported without a violation of the laws of the state.

The Judge is of the opinion that there is nothing uncertain tout the first portion of the disputal clause. Even if the secondary disposition of the state were void for uncertainty, itselfust may stand if it is free from uncertainty, it can and should be separated from the secondary and ulterior gift.

It cannot be contended that there is any uncertainty about the object of the primary gift, because it was intended to go to a corporation which was not in being at the testator's death. The corporation has become vested with all the capacity which the executors possessed in relation to the designation of the scientific and

which was not in being at the testator's death. The corporation has become vested with all the capacity which the executors possessed in relation to the designation of the scientific and educational objects.

Upon the objection that the primary gift is void, because it is entirely within the discretion of the executors whether they will give anything or nothing to the Tilden Trust, the Judge says he is not prepared to so hold, and that he has not been referred to any authority for so holding.

Judge Lawrence is also unable to agree with the plaintiff's counsel that the provisions of the will fall within the restrictions of the statute relating to perpetuities. He says further: If the ulterier gift is void for uncertainty, the duration of the suspension of the power of allenation is necessarily confined to the lives of Kuby S. Tilden and Susie Whittlesev. Furthermore, in construing this will, we must presume that the test ator intended to make a legal disposition of his estate, rather than a yold or blegal one, and it is the duty of the Court to give the language meed by the festator such a construction as will make the instrument or limitation legal or valid, if it can be done in harmony with well-settled rules with the manifests littent and adjudcated cases, rather than such construction as will make the instrument or limitation legal or valid, if it can be done in harmony with well-settled rules with the manifests littent and adjudcated cases, rather than such construction as will make the instrument or limitation legal or valid, if it can be done in harmony with well-settled rules with the manifests littent and adjudcated cases, rather than such that the provisions of the levised Statutes in relation to express trusts as to lands, do not apply in any event as to the personal estate.

The thirty-ninth article of the will, in which the residue of the estate, after the bequests and trusts are provided for, is given to the executors to hold during a period not exceeding the lives of his nices, know and next of t

with the other pastator gathered from the whole.

And as it appears to me that the intention of the testator, as disclosed by the whole will was that the planning and the other heirs at law and next of fin should receive mathing beyond the provisions made for each of them in other portions of the will and should be excluded from the sulpoyment of any part of his residuary cause, and as the carrying out of this intention can be effectuated without violating the rules of law, the provisions of articles thirty-dive and hirty nine should be harmonized, and the Court refuse to declare that the testator declined without violating the rules of law, the provisions of articles thirty-dive and hirty nine should be harmonized, and the Court refuse to declare that the testator declined that the securiors should in the residuary of the Legisthas the securiors should not on that accompanient of the court should not on that accompanient of the calculation of the will are void, as it is possible that within the two lives designated in the will a corporation fully answering the testator's view, may be called into beingfor the powers of the present corporation so extended as to meet the objections urged by the plaintiff sounsel.

As a result of my examination of the whole case. I feel obliged to say that the artisek upon the validity of the provisions of the will cannot be successfully satisfied. No epicial argument has been made against the reduces of the will cannot. A we known, and therefore. I have not considered them in this optation.

"The decision," said Mr. Carrier, "is of great tomortance to the control of t

The decision," said Mr. Carter, "is of great importance to the city of New York, especially as the executive and trustees of the estate have decided to apply the whole amount of the residuary estate to the Tilden Trust. That will be enough to establish a library far exceeding in extent and complomees any in this country. Of course, before undertaking to carry out the provisions of this bequest the trustees will feel bound to walt until the case is finally decided. A final decision will be reached in less than two years, and perhaps in one, as the case is a preferred one."

Mr. Choate smilled and said: "The decision is right in the teeth of the Court of Appeals, where the real fight will be."

Killed while Defending a Woman.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 22.-Donegal Hill, in Hazleton, was last night the scene of an Italian murder. Agan Starcille's wife arrived from Italy on Thursday night last, accompanied by several countrymen, among whom was Louis Rosse. Several days ago Starcille received a letter from Italy which told a received a letter from Italy which told a strange story of his wife. He was greatly incensed thereby. Last evening he began kicking and beating her in a terrible manner. Antonio Loman. Star-tile's boarding boss, and llosse interfered. They seized him and while attempting to drag him away be drew a revolver from his hip packet and fired two shots at Loman. The second shot struct losse, instantly killing him. Startelle was arrested, and is now in prison. Hosse was about 23 years old and was to go to work in the mines this morning. Starcille has been here about a year, and was employed in the mines.

BALTIMORE MUGWUMPS MAD AGAIN. The Democrate Make a Nomination that Does Not Suit Them.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22 .- Once again the Mugwumps of this city are up in arms because Morris A. Thomas, at present an Indian Commissioner, has been neminated by the Demo-crats as their candidate for Clerk of the new court which the last Legislature established. At the time Thomas was nominated by the President the so-called Reform League, consisting of Republicans and dissatisfied Democrats, went to Washington and preferred charges against Mr. Thomas. They assailed his character, his methods, and his politics, and used every means to prevent his confirmation. All the charges preferred against Mr. Thomas were ventilated before the commit-tee of the United States Senate having his nomination under consideration, and the result was a favorable report from that committee, which voted eight for Thomas and one against was a favorable report from that committee, which voted eight for Thomas and one against him. That one dissenting vote came from Benjamin Harrison, the Republican candidate for Freeident. Senator Ingalls voted in favor of Mr. Thomas, remarking that the fight against him was only an effort to strike Senator Gorman over another man's shoulder. The nomination was then confirmed by the Senate by a vote of 37 to 18. So that whatever animosity may be developed in Democratic ranks toward Morris Thomas may be set down, as Senator Ingalis puts it, as an "effort to strike Senator Gorman over another man's shoulder." It also means that Mr. Thomas's confirmation may be taken as a vindication of Senator Gorman's leadership of the party in Maryland. In other words, a vote against Thomas will be a vote against Gorman. The Reform League has already begun their fight against the Commissioner by publishing ca ds in the dally napers which reflect on his character. All this kicking and heaping of abuse will avail them nothing. Thomas will be elected. He is known as a Democrat who has always stood by his party and who takes no stock in civil service reform.

MRS. HARDY'S PETS.

Her Four Bogs are Shot and her Thirteen

Mr. Thomas F. Martin of 257 Jay street is the owner of the two-story frame house 304 Madison street, Brooklyn. The house had been vacant for some time until a few days ago. when Ellen Hardy, a widow, aged 55, who had been negotiating to rent it, moved in before he had given his consent to accept her as a tenant and without his knowledge. Mrs. Hardy had been living until last week in a house in Wil-liamsburgh, but a fire in the adjoining premises compelled her to seek other quarters, Mr. Martin heard yesterday that his Madison Mr. Martin heard yesterday that his Madison street house was occupied, and he went there to make the acquaintance of his new tenant. He found that Mrs. Hardy was the only person in the house, but that she was by no means the solitary occupant, having for her companions four dors, thirteen cats, and one parot.

A brief conversation with Mrs. Hardy convinced Mr. Martin that she was insane, and he reported the matter to the police. In a short time she and her half-starved pets were removed from the house and taken to the Gates arenue police station. The four dors were shot, the thirteen cats drowned, and Mrs. Hardy and the parrot were put in a cell for the night. The weman will probably be examined as to her sanity.

BAILED BY A CHINAMAN.

Mrs. Sutcliffe who Horsewhipped Mr. Mount Tries to Flee to Europe.

KEYPORT, Oct. 22 .- Mrs. Sutcliffe, the handsome young wife of Tailor Sutcliffe, who horsewhipped young Mr. Mount, the manager of the shirt factory of L. Stern & Co. of New York city, in the Post Office here, was arrested soon after the horsewhipping on a charge of assault and battery. Judge David Warner placed her under boads to await the action of the Grand Jury. On Friday last it became known that an indictment had been found against her, and when her bondsmen began to look for her they could not find her. At last a woman let fall the information that Mrs. Sut-cliffe had taken passage for England a day or

At the time of her arrest there was no one to At the time of her arrest there was no one to go bail until Sam Sing, a Chinese laundryman, who was grateful to her for attentions, volunteered to do so. Having no real estate, he put up the money with ex-Assemblyman J. S. Saroul, who signed the bond. From the woman who gave the information that Mrs. Sutcifie had left here for England it was learned that the steamer was not to sail until early next morning. Mr. Sproul, in company with the Chinaman, succeeded in catching a midnight freight to New York, whence they went to the

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22 .- A contract was signed to-day between the Illinois Central Ballroad Company and George H. Murray, agent for Gilmere's "Tweive Temptations" company, by which the former agrees to run a special train from Memphis to New Orleans in eight hours—an average of fifty miles an hour, the fastest time for the distance ever made in the Bouth. MR. BLAINE IN BUFFALO. MERCILESS DISSECTION OF THE FREE

LIST IN THE MILLS BILL, Charges that Items in the Original Bill

Were Changed in the Interest of Certain Leading Democratic Politicians, BUFFALO, Oct. 22 .- At a Republican meeting held at the rink this evening, Mr. Blaine made a speech. He said:

MR. CHAIRMAN: One of the most frequently re peated arguments of the Democrats in favor of what they term "tariff reform" is the necessity for the admission of all raw materials free of duty. They leave it to be inferred that the Mills bill attains that end, and their failure to explain all of the provisions of that bill amounts to a suppression of the truth. Let me ask some Democratic speaker or some Democratic journal to tell the public how far and for what reasons raw materials are admitted free by the Mills bill, and in the mean time I will contribute a few facts to the discussion. If I mistake not, Mills bill combines the most discreditable features of legislation ever attempted in a tariff measure—discreditable alike by acts of commission and by acts of omission. Let us take the raw materials in detail. Coal is a raw material of immeasurable value. The original design was to admit coal free of duty, but the Democratic Ways and Means Committee were plainly told that if they took that step they would endanger the supremacy of their party in Old Virginia, in West Virginia, and in Maryland, and, therefore, the project of making coal free was abandoned. Iron ore is one of the raw materials about which we heard much at the beginning of the recent session of Congress. It was proclaimed on all hands by Demoerats that iron ore must be free, for iron ore lay at the base of all forms of iron and steel fabrics, and its price must be lowered. But it was found that Mr. Barnum of Connecticut, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was the own r of one of the largest mines of iron ore in the Lake Superior region, and that the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, Mr. Brice, with his political associates, owned and controlled the road which derived large sums from the transportation of this ore. It was further known that Mr. Smith Weed, one of the most prominent New York Democrats, was largely interested in Iron ore and in the manufacture of iron. Upon the statement of these facts the Democratic Ways and Means Committee at once abandoned the idea of putting fron ore on the free list-abandoned it, not because they thought the step unjust, but be-

interests of prominent Democrats. Now for another article. Lime, which is one of the essentials in all building operations, was upon the free list in the first publication of the Mills bill. The largest supply of fine ime comes from the county of Knox, in the State of Maine. Knox happened to be the only county in the State that ordinarily gives a Democratic majority. The Democrats of Knox memorialized the Ways and Means Committee, Democratic majority. The Democrats of Knox memorialized the Ways and Means Committee, remonstrating against their proposed action, and giving the committee to understand that if they wanted to wipe out a majority in the last Democratic county in Maine they should put lime on the free list. The old duty was restored on lime, but the Democrats of Knox were so justly enraged by the manner in which the Ways and Means Committee had trifled with so large, and, to them, so vital an industry, that they turned around in the September election and gave a good-sized majority to the Republicans, by way of rebuking an attempt to Feform the tariff on the line of a particular division. They will vote still more heavily against Mr. Cleveland in November.

Another case comes very near to you in Buffalo. "Coment, Roman Fortland, and all others," was put on the free list in the original draft of the Mills bill. It was taken off and restored to its old duty at the instance and by the influence of your fellow citizen, the Hon. Daniel Lockwood, United States District Attorney, Mr. Lockwood appeared either as a stockho der in a cement company or attorney for stockholders, I know not which, but he succeeded in re-

cause they found it would injure the business

in a cement company or attorney for stockholder in a cement company or attorney for stockholders. I know not which, but he succeeded in removing cement from the free list, not simply because it was right to do so, but because Mr. Lockwood is an influential Democrat. Wood pulp is treated as a new material and was put on the free list in the Mills bill as originally framed, but it was soon discovered that Mr. Don M. Dickinson, Postmaster-General, and Mr. J. M. Weston, Chairman of the Democratic State Company servinu. We spired the sound. Front in systems had left here for English if was learned that the relief of the servine. Me system of earlier and the state of the servine. Me system of the state the relief of the state of the s

Means Committee. Feey not know who has a committee in the subject with the waiter, which lacted until Means Committee in the control of the monardy of wood screens, held free traders unceasingly happed was that followed and the control of the monardy of wood serves, held the control of the monardy of wood serves, held the control of the monardy of wood serves held the control of the monardy of the monardy and the control of the monardy reduced, if need the bence risk happens and the face of the monardy and the properties of the monardy of wood and the face of the monardy and the face of the monardy of wood and the face of the monardy and the monardy of wood to the wood of the monardy and the happens and to be in such large part in Democratic best for the wood of the monardy and the properties of the wood of the monardy and the happens and to be in such large part in Democratic best for the wood of the monardy of the wood of the monardy of the wood of the

CIPHERING OUT A WINNER. Col. Erhardt's Friends Very Busy Studying

At none of the Mayoralty headquarters was the confidence in winning so marked yes terday as at Col. Erhardt's beadquarters in Twenty-fifth street. The Colonel was bustling in and out, and was told many times that he would take the cake. He thanked all his visi tors, said he hoped so, and ex-Assistant District Attorney George F. Lyon started in to prove it. The first document of Col, Erhardt's

campaign was prepared late in the afternoon and it is expected to bolster up timid Republicans who feel that there is no chance for Erhardt and propose to vote for Father Abram rather than let Tammany spend the taxes. Mr. Lyon is confident that his calculation will turn out to be correct, and thousands upon thou-sands of copies were choked into mail bags last night for circulation in the city. It gives figures to show that Theodore Roosevelt would have been elected Mayor by 6,900 plurality two years ago if he had polled Judge Daniels's

have been elected Mayor by 6,900 plurality two years ago if he had nolled Judge Daniels's vote, and estimates that the regular Republican vote this year would give Erhardt 12,000 plurality, to say nothing of a trifle of 20,000 votes that "may be relied upon from Independent Democrats and laborers who are utterly opposed to the rule of Tammany Hall."

The Erhardt boomers are getting the signatures of all the brown-stone Republicans they can who were going to vote for Hewit; "but, accroding to Mr. Lyon," ale now satisfied that the Mayor is out of the race," The Labor men and Independent Democrats, so Mr. Lyon says, are going to support Erhardt, and the rumors and reports floating about town concerning the alleged treacherous doals with Tammany made by Commissioners French and McClano are nothing but the invention of cranks. Mr. Lyon says that there is not the remotest indication of disloyalty to Erhardt, but that, on the other hand, everything points to his election. It is announced also that the special meeting of the Union League Club called for to-morrow night will endorse Col. Erhardt, while before Erhardt was nominated the sentiment of the glub was largely for Hewitt. If possible, the Metropolitan Opera House will be hired to hold a demonstration for Erhardt. Col. Elliott F, Shepard has presented to the committee 10,000 lithographs of Erhardt, with legends calling on all men to vote for him and "the best municipal government." est municipal government.

CAN WALLACE SUCCEED S. F. WHITE? Widesprend Disaffection in Brooklyn's Republican Stronghold.

The Republicans in the Third Congress district are in revolt over the nomination of William C. Wallace, and an independent candidate may be put in the field. The manner in which the nomination was made has excited widespread indignation among the Republican voters, and has done more to demoralize the party than anything that has happened since the beginning of the campaign. It is openly alleged that money was used to defeat Mr. Benedict, who was the unanimous choice of the Twentieth ward delegation, and yesterday Gen. Tracy was quoted as saying that Mr. Henedict could have had the nomination for \$5,000. The Democrats of the district are enjoying the kepublican squabble, and, although they have a majority of nearly 6,000 to over-ome, they are confident that with Wallace as the opposing candidate they can win the district. can voters, and has done more to demoralize

as the opposing candidate they can win the district.

As an evidence of the widespread disaffection with the action of the Convention, the young Republican Club has dropped the name of Mr. Wallace from its rolls and sent a committee to notify him that if he did not decline the nomination the club would work against him at the polls. Mr. Wallace last night formally notified the Chairman of the Convention which nominated him that he would accept.

It was rumored last night that William J. Coombs, the senior member of a wealthy experting firm, is to be non: 2 and by the disaffected Republicans of the actrict, and that he would be end-rased by the Democrats. He was formerly a member of the young Republican Club, but joined the Mugwumps four years ago.

COLORED DEMOCRATS.

They Organize in the Fifth Assembly Distriet and Convert Many Republicans. Some weeks ago a few colored men living in and about Thompson and Grand streets

mpared notes and found they had each one of them made up his mind that he could no longer train with the Republican party. They organized themselves into the Fifth Assembly Colored Democratic Club, and opened headquarters at the corner of Thompson and Grand

HOW THEIR MONEY TALKS.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

BETTING ABOUT EVEN, WITH THE ODDS IN FAVOR OF CLEVELAND.

o Bets in Indians, as Yet, on the Result in that State, Except One that Harrison will Carry It-Chairman Jewett Advises Persons who Want to Win to Accept All Such Bets - The Poll Taken by Eash Party Shows About 7,000 Plurality,

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 22.-The drift of the betting has always been regarded here as a very good indication of the political result in Indiana, but there is less of it this year than ever before. It is explained that the timidity in making wagers is doubtless caused very largely by the refusal of both State Committees to give any satisfaction or encouragement to persons seeking inside information for their guldance in betting. The Democratic Committee early in the campaign replied to all such etters-and many of them are received at the headquarters of both parties-that it was their policy to give no advice regarding bets, but that it was the sincere belief of the committee that the State would go Democratic. The Republican campaign managers have answered similar letters in much the same way. The apparent sincerity of the politicians of both pare ties in asserting that their respective candidates would be victorious has also helped to make betting more doubtful.

A despatch in the Sentinel from Winchester, Ind., this morning said that S. T. Remmet, merchant of that city, wished to wager \$2,000 on Harrison. Cleveland parties telegraphed Immediately from this city to cover the bet, The answer came back that Remmet declined

to make the bet. The only election pool room in the city is H. Green's, and he says that thus far there has been very little betting, but it is expected that there will be a great deal after this week. The unaccepted wagers that are booked here are in favor of Cleveland's election, and also that he will carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Michigan, but the only bet proposed on Indiana is \$100 that Harrison will carry the State. Wagers varying in sums of from \$10 to \$100 are offered on the proposition that Harrison will not receive 500 majority in Marion county. It is explained that the men who offer to bet on Cleveland have faith in his election because he has the advantage of being in power. It is the prevailing belief among them,

however, that Harrison will carry Indiana. A wealthy young man, who usually puts up'a great deal of money on election, is betting very heavily on Cleveland, and a Republican, who is enthusiastic in his support of Harrison, is also wagering all his spare cash on the Democratic candidate.

A Republican who has bet \$3,000 on Harrison's election, and expresses a willingness to put up as much more, was asked this morning why the pool-room propositions were not accepted. "Republicans do not go about pool rooms," was his answer. He said that outside offers, as far as he had heard, had been promptly accepted. A thousand dollars was received a few days ago from New York for a wager on Harrison's election, and he knew of a gentleman, a prominent Indianapolis manu gentleman, a prominent Indianapolis manu-facturer, who would be willing to bet \$20,000 that Harrison would win.

The unwillingness of betting men to accept wagers on Harrison's carrying Indiana was mentioned at Democratic headquarters. Chair-man Jowett said that it would be his advice to people who wanted to win to accept all such bets.

man Jewett still that it would be his active to people who wanted to will to accept all such bets.

"If you are confidented the State going Democratic, are you willing to make an estimate on the result?"

Not now. I will at the proper time."

"When will the proper time come?"

"I must be the judge of that," was the answer.

"I must be the judge of that." was the answer.

Rumors are current to the effect that the Republican poli shows about 7,000 plurality for Harrison, and that the Democratic poli shows about the same for Cleveland. The doubtful or floaters will decide the result.

This being liarrison's home county, much interest is being taken in the poll of it. Both parties have poiled it twee, and both claim it, but it is impossible to get either Chairman to give any fluures. It is said that the poll as made by the Democracy has been very carefully and precisely taken, some of the districts being canvassed several times to temove all doubt as far as possible of the political situation. Many of the boil takes were instructed